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# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People! YANKEE GO HOME!

## VIETNAM COURIER

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D.R.V. — Tel. 3841

May 1,  
1967  
No 108  
4th Year

WORLD PEOPLE'S INDIGNA-  
TION AGAINST U.S. RAIDS  
ON HANOI AND HAIPHONG

PAGE 3

**NORTH VIETNAM NEW U.S. ESCALATION :**

**HANOI AND HAIPHONG HAVE DEALT  
STAGGERING BLOWS AT THE AGGRESSORS**

BETWEEN APR. 20 and 26

**51 U.S. AIRCRAFT WERE DOWNED,  
MANY AIRMEN CAPTURED**

**SOUTH VIETNAM**

**IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1967,**

**THE L.A.F.**

**WON REPEATED  
BIG VICTORIES BY  
FOILING THE U.S.  
2nd DRY SEASON  
COUNTER-  
OFFENSIVE**

**PUT OUT  
OF ACTION 80,000  
ENEMY TROOPS**  
(including 45,000 G.I.s  
and Soldiers of Satellite  
Countries).

• WIPED OUT 32 INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY  
BATTALIONS AND ARMOURED SQUADRONS,  
DOWNED AND DESTROYED 686 AIRCRAFT  
AND DESTROYED 2,000 MILITARY VEHICLES



On April 25:  
**THE 1,800th U.S. PLANE**  
WAS BROUGHT DOWN  
OVER HAIPHONG.



# THE MORE FRENZIEDLY THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS ESCALATE THEIR WAR, THE MORE THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE INCREASE THEIR DETERMINATION TO DEFEAT THEM

THE U.S. aggressors in the recent days have frenziedly made many new serious steps in their war escalation against the D.R.V.

On April 20, 1967, the U.S. aircraft raided the port of Haiphong, bombing and strafing factories, densely populated quarters, (mostly the Ngoc Oyen and Hung Bang quarters) and attacking many villages on the Haiphong outskirts.

Besides the using of big-size bombs from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs., the U.S. planes have dropped 50 smaller bombs and rockets.

In this air raid, 44 civilians were killed and 100 others wounded. Damage was also caused to many densely populated quarters mostly the Thanh Ly and the living quarters of the workers of the enamelware factory and the Binh Hai village. The enamelware factory where home products were manufactured was also heavily damaged.

On April 21, 1967, U.S. planes raided the industrial centre and many other densely populated areas.

More serious still is that on April 25, 1967, U.S. aircraft again attacked the Hanoi-civilian airport and Gia Lam on the outskirts of Hanoi, destroying many dwellings, houses, Gia Lam District was hit by several fragmentation bombs. Many villages of Dong Anh and on the outskirts of Hanoi were heavily bombed. The district hospital was burned. Over 100 civilians were killed and wounded, including many patients and medical workers.

On the same day of the U.S. attack on Hanoi, Haiphong was bombed again. Civilian quarters and economic enterprises were damaged. Particularly, the Haiphong port was also raided. A British merchant ship anchored in the port was bombed.

On April 26, 1967, the U.S. imperialists sent many waves of U.S. planes for a new raid on Hanoi and Haiphong.

Thus within only 6 days, the U.S. air raiders have repeatedly attacked major cities of the D.R.V., including the capital of Hanoi.

In disregard of world public opinion, throwing itself into military adventure, the Washington clique is now heightening its criminal war of escalation.

The D.R.V. Foreign ministry in its April 25, 1967 statement, firmly condemned the U.S. aggressors' barbarous air raids as follows :

"This is obviously a new, extremely serious step of war escalation of the U.S. against the D.R.V., an arrogant challenge to the fraternal countries and peace-loving people throughout the world who are

"All our friends were killed. At the thought of their death I don't feel any pain from my wounds but the boy lying in the hospital bed, I took off his shirt and pulled up his trousers to show us three wounds on his tiny body, three holes as big as a needle. In a short and hastening voice he related what had happened to him on April 20 when his family of Haiphong was bombed."

"I'm Tran Van Chien, 10 years old, a 2nd form pupil. I live near the workers' living quarters of the enamelware factory. Binh Hai port. I am a student of the 'strategic significance' in its production of household utensils. The ricefields nearby were also bombed. The rice fields flew overhead, another shower of C.B.U. bombs came down. Four of my mother's teeth fell on the edge of the bomb and the other into the water. Unable to control my feelings, I jumped into the pool to wash them. But when I reached the shore I was hit in the chest and hip by a steel pellet. My left leg was broken."

After a pause, answering my question about where now his friends were, Chien said: "Moi and Hien died on the spot, and Thang, Khang and

Son died the same night after being taken to hospital together with me".

Chien's friends are no longer living. But next to his bed lies Lyman Tran Huu Binh, 8 years old, wounded on his way home from the school. The little fervent boy was moaning.

Guided by local administration's cadres, we went to the site where Chien had got

## A HIT AT OUR CONSCIENCE

wounded and his fellows killed. There were small ponds close to the tiny houses of workers at the Enamelware Factory. These strategic significance" lie in its production of household utensils. The ricefields nearby were also bombed. The rice fields flew overhead, another shower of C.B.U. bombs came down. Four of my mother's teeth fell on the edge of the bomb and the other into the water. Unable to control my feelings, I jumped into the pool to wash them. But when I reached the shore I was hit in the chest and hip by a steel pellet. My left leg was broken."

It was quite obvious that the aggressors coming from the other side of the Pacific had not only explosive bombs but also anti-personnel C.B.U.s.

Also on April 21, and perhaps at the same moment when Chien made the above statement, Roy Johnson, commander of the 7th Fleet who personally directed bombing of Haiphong, said: "This was a direct hit. Indeed, but a hit at the conscience of all men of good will of the world."

If Chien does not feel angry at his parents and the Vietnamese people will never submit to bombs. And the hearts of all of us are seething with anger and indignation.

*This baby dies after being buried by an American bomb.*



Little Tran Van Chien



Ngoc Oyen quarter destroyed by American bombs.

Next to it were houses completely destroyed. Less than 30 metres from there lay the bodies of woman worker Lyman and her son, 8 days old, blown out of a pond and just fished out of the water. By their side was an old man, whose brain was blown off by a bomb splinter and who had been recently found in this pond.

In a short and hastening voice he related what had happened to him on April 20 when his family of Haiphong was bombed."

## PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH THANKS AFRICAN STATE LEADERS

THE recent Summit Conference in Cairo (April 4-6, 1967) voiced strong support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

President Ho Chi Minh sent separately to the Heads of State of the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Guinea, Mauritania and Tanzania the following message:

"We are deeply moved to learn that the recent Cairo Summit Conference of five friendly countries has condemned the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, and demanded that the United States stop immediately and unconditionally its bombings of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, withdrew its forces from Vietnam, recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the sole representative of weight and respect the Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

"We consider this a valuable support for our just cause of resistance and a fine token of Asian-African peoples' solidarity. On behalf of the Vietnamese people and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Government, I sincerely thank Your Excellency for making an important contribution to it."

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# WON REPEATED BIG VICTORIES BY FOILING THE U.S. 2nd DRY - SEASON COUNTER - OFFENSIVE

**T**HE South Vietnamese Liberated Armed Forces in the First quarter of 1967 killed, wounded or captured over 80,000 enemy troops (among them 45,000 Americans and mercenaries), shot down or destroyed 686 aircraft, destroyed nearly 2,000 military vehicles and 165 artillery pieces, and sank 30 war vessels.

This was announced in an official communiqué of the Command of the South Vietnamese L.A.F. on April 17.

The communiqué, released by Giai Phong Press Agency, official organ of the South Vietnam N.F.L., said: In the first three months of 1967, as the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen continued the big military efforts, the war reached a degree of intensity and fierceness hitherto unknown. But it was in this period that the local armed and patriotic armed forces and people recorded tremendous victories:

1. According to still incomplete figures, in the first quarter of 1967, the South Vietnamese patriotic armed forces and people killed, wounded or captured over 80,000 enemy troops, including over 45,000 Americans and mercenaries, mostly G.I.s.

This figure included 32 whole battalions and armoured squadrons wiped out. Among the 13 infantry battalions participated in actions against American battalions and one Pak Jung Hi battalion. The enemy's losses also included 13 U.S. motorized battalions and one U.S. mechanized battalion, five American armoured squadrons and five American artillery battalions. They also included 96 whole enemy companies wiped out. Also in the first three months of 1967 this year the L.A.F. and people shot down or destroyed 686 aircraft of various types; destroyed nearly 2,000 mil-

## PUT OUT OF ACTION 80,000 ENEMY TROOPS (INCLUDING 45,000 G.I.'S AND SOLDIERS OF SATELLITE COUNTRIES).

## WIPE OUT 32 INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY BATTALIONS AND ARMOURED SQUADRONS, DOWNED AND DESTROYED 686 AIRCRAFT AND DESTROYED 2,000 MILITARY VEHICLES.

tary vehicles (including 1,273 tanks and armoured cars); destroyed 150 heavy artillery pieces (including 105, 155 and 175-mm cannons and 106-mm mortars), and sank 30 war vessels.

2. The patriotic forces fought off all the enemy operations against their bases and continued to hold the initiative.

In the recent past, the enemy conducted many big and protracted operations in the hope of "paralysing" the resistance bases, destroying or wiping out parts of the patriotic main forces so as to facilitate the realisation of their "pacification" plan. But all their operations, big and small, have failed causing

heavy losses to them. Operation *Cedar Falls* launched in January 1967 in Ben Sue area (Thu Dan Mot province) and Cu Chi (Gia Dinh province) was defeated with over 3,000 G.I.s wiped out and over 200 vehicles destroyed.

The big operations *Tue Son Junction* in Tay Ninh province and *Long Khanh* from February to early April—suffered all-round defeat. Especially operation *Junction City* the biggest so far in South Vietnam involved up to 15,000 troops mostly G.I. and nearly 1,000 vehicles, was completely defeated and enemy losses were an all-time record in a single opera-

tion! In the three above-mentioned operations, 13,530 G.I.s were killed or wounded, 80 tanks and armoured cars and over 90 heavy artillery pieces destroyed, 167 aircraft shot down, two battalions and one company of infantrymen, two battalions and five companies of artillerymen, nine motorized battalions and squadrons wiped out, one armoured battalion, one paratroop battalion, one artillery battalion were heavily depleted.

The 1st, 25th, 4th and 9th infantry divisions, the 123rd paratroop brigade, the 106th light infantry brigade and the 11th armoured regiment involved in these operations were badly mauled.

In Quang Ngai province checked by the enemy as a key point for their attack, the aggressors and their mercenaries also took serious beating. Within the five days ending Feb. 19, the L.A.F. put out of action nearly 2,000 enemy troops, wiped out two puppet battalions, one battalion of Pak Jung Hi, more than 1,000 vehicles, nearly 1,000 vehicles, were completely defeated and enemy losses were an all-time record in a single opera-

tion! Go Hoi and Nghia Hanh.

The local forces and people in Quang Tri, Thua Thien provinces also mounted repeated attacks on the American and puppet troops. In the 31 days ending March 20, they wiped out over 3,000 G.I.s. In addition three American motorized units and two artillery battalions,

Also in the past three months, six puppet battalions were knocked out in Ben Tre, Long An and Tra Vinh provinces.

Besides, one U.S. battalion was wiped out in Quang Nam province, one U.S. mechanized unit in Phan Thiet province, and one puppet battalion in Ban Me Thuot province. Many enemy troops were killed, wounded or captured in Vinh Long, Phuoc Bang, Binh Thuan, Lam Dong, Phuoc Long, and Binh Long provinces.

Playing a decisive part in the above-mentioned great victories, the L.A.F. main forces engaged the enemy in many big battles and, bringing into play highly effective forms of fighting such as surprise attack, ambush, assault on enemy posts, mortar

(Continued page 7)

In the Third Week of April 1967

## THE L.A.F. CONTINUE TO HARASS THE ENEMY

The L.A.F. are ready to wipe out the enemy

SINCE the beginning of the 1966-67 dry season, the U.S. Command has made a big noise about the operations conducted around Saigon, which it regards as the greatest in that war in Vietnam; these operations were all foiled by the L.A.F.

On April 20, 1967, the L.A.F. attacked simultaneously a transport of the U.S. Navy, a minesweeper and a patrol boat on the Long Tau river, taken southeast of Saigon. The enemy admitted that the target was hit by 5 shells and 10 G.I.s and puppet troops were killed or injured.

Before that battle, on April 4, a U.S. company stationed south of Ben Hoa town was attacked by the L.A.F.

which, according to initial reports, wiped out the camp and the signal center from the very beginning. Later, the whole company was annihilated.

On the same night, the L.A.F. attacked the enemy camp (50km SW of Saigon) of a U.S. company and a U.S. platoon during a "pacification" operation to concentrate the inhabitants of the village of Long My district, Can Tho province. The two units were wiped out and 20 enemy soldiers were captured.

Three days before (April 13) the L.A.F. carried out an enemy raid on a village in Phung Hiep district (Can Tho), killed 512 soldiers wounded many others and shot down 8 aircraft.



## INFANTRYMEN OF U.S. DIVISION 4 OPPOSE WAR

AT 7:30 a.m. on April 14, 1967, many G.I.'s of Brigade 3, U.S. Infantry Division 4 stationed in Dau Tieng (Thu Dau Mot province) opposed the order to move for reinforcements. The U.S. commanders ordered to re-

press them. The anti-war fire opened. The conflict lasted 30 minutes during which, 13 tanks were burned, 2 choppers destroyed and 50 U.S. soldiers were killed.

The Dau Tieng base gas shut for three days.

The ever bigger victory won by the Liberation Army together with the clearer knowledge of the U.S. troops on the unjust war heralded the anti-war actions which would be continued on a larger scale.

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